Christmas Number

MESEMBRYANTHEMUMS
By K. O. Sessions

HILL-SCENT OF WILD TUNA GARDENS
By Ruth R. Nelson

NOTES ON SOME NEWER ROSE VARIETIES
By J. A. Armstrong

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The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 23 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, DECEMBER, 1931 No. 6

MESEMBRYANTHEMUMS

By K. O. Sessions

The second largest genus of South African plants are the Mesembryanthemums, which we are calling "ice-plants" for short, though only one variety is entitled to that local name, M. crystalium, which is a native of our seashore lands.

The Ericas or heathers number 470 species and the Mesembryanthemums are 400 and new varieties are being found continually. It is a class of plants difficult for the botanists to classify because so difficult to preserve being so very fleshy. Some sorts make good food for all kinds of stock, especially the variety with tuberous roots. In some arid sections the stock feed upon the flowering tips. The word Mesembryanthemum means noon day flower and most of them are only in brilliant flower when the sun shines and close at night and on cloudy and dark days.

A few sorts open only in the afternoon and remain open for some time after sun set. Their seed pods are very interesting, called hydroscopic, remaining closed in dry weather and opening when it rains and it is favorable for their development. Our better known varieties here are rather low, spreading and vigorous growers with brilliant flowers in the spring and summer. A few not common are winter bloomers and some are very small plants growing in close compact bunches. These sorts are sure to become quite popular as permanent borders, because evergreen.

I have the following: M. tigrinium, bears large yellow flowers; M. vespertinum, bears small yellow flowers; M. rhomboidianum, bears small yellow flowers; M. nobilis, bears large yellow flowers, all of these four sorts are afternoon bloomers. M. tuberosum makes a small, low, bunchy plant with very fine leaves and bears a bright crimson small flower and not desirable for a border. M. bolusi is a very peculiar sort that resembles brownish stones and in its native land grows on stony ground.

There are several of these very peculiar sorts that can hardly be detected because they are so small and so like the surface of the ground. They will make most interesting plants for the rock garden or the popular dish gardens. As yet they are still rare but are being grown from seed and soon should be better known.

Winter bloomers are: M. aureum or auranticum, a low bushy sort with large, brilliant, dark yellow flowers; M. laeve a low flat grower with soft corn colored blossoms that have a soft red stripe on the back of the petal. These should become very desirable for general planting and are good rock garden plants. M. filicaule, (thread stem) is an extremely flat creeping sort that spreads very rapidly, and bears a soft, delicate lavender tinted pink flower one inch in diameter. I have used it on a narrow path where stepping stones have been laid, to use it instead of grass in the succulent section of my garden. It has much merit, should do well for narrow parking spaces. One a very brilliant purple and strong grower is good because of its color in winter and does not clash with the pinks and coppers of summer. M. alstonii is one of the very choice or rare small growers, its leaves are like pencils all in a bunch and the large blossoms are a rich, brilliant, dark red. M. acutum is similar but a stronger grower, with a fine yellow flower, so also is M. muticeps, with a small growth and yellow bloom. M. speciosum is a fine foliage sort, growing into a rounded clump and is a free summer bloomer, with a soft coppery yellow blossom of good size.

A variety grown less than 2 years from a small packet of South African seed has been identified as M. croceum by Mr. Eric Walther of Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. I obtained all the plants of that variety and it has proven a fast grower and not too coarse a growth. It has a glaucous color and the blossom is of good size and a very pleasing, cheerful shade of copper. The under side of the petal being a soft crimson and shows when the flower is closed. Since last March

it has been in constant bloom and is quite showy and very attractive and promises well for general planting.

The larger and coarser growers should be planted where rough banks and naked roadsides need covering and the more delicate shades of flowers should be used and the intense magenta shades avoided. Seek the good type of foliage for such locations.

The November number of the Cactus and Succulent Journal has a fine photo on its cover, of N. E. Brown of Kew Gardens, England, who has made a diligent study of the Mesembryanthemums for 50 years and he expects to soon have a book on the subject that will be both monumental and botanically valuable. In the same number is an interesting article concerning a sort that has so fishy an odor that cats are attracted. A few varieties have flowers quite fragrant at night, being night bloomers.

This class of plants deserves more general cultivation on account of their drought resistance and their brilliant flowers and anticipating a few hundred known sorts here we can make a selection for different localities and uses. These plants are moreover best suited to our mild climate and with them San Diego can become more and more attractive especially near our extensive coast line and our seashore parks.

LIVING CHRISTMAS TREE GROWS IN POPULARITY

Living Christmas trees are proving popular in many communities, according to the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. They have been found suitable both for large outdoor celebrations, and for the family circle.

A good tree on the lawn of the home adds to the beauty of the grounds and is a permanent improvement. It may also serve as a perennial Christmas tree, and save the expense of a new tree to be bought every year. Although Christmas tree cutting can be done without injury to the forest if carried on under good forestry principles, a considerable portion of the present-day supply comes to the market as the result of promiscuous, destructive cutting, and in some cases vandalism.

In some cases a young tree with the roots properly balled and packed in a box may be used indoors and later set out to beautify the grounds. If a permanent tree is chosen for planting, many varieties will be found suitable. Spruces, firs, pines, and cedars adapted to the locality usually give best results.

HILL-SCENT OF WILD TUNA GARDENS

By Ruth R. Nelson

The cactus lifts its pulsing scarlet coals
Kindling a fire from which the yucca rise
Like cool white flame . . . .
Warm potent gusts of gallant life are they,
Out of death's clutching desert dryness won.

—From lines by Don Vincent Henderson and Neeta Marquis in Touring Topics.

Apparently it was just another dry hillside covered with tangled cactus thickets . . . . Opuntia littoralis Engelmanni. Yet, like the legendary prickly pear of the Aztecs, upon which an eagle perched holding a serpent, to indicate the prophesied spot for their war temple, so too did our American war eagle once pause for needed refuge amongst the Puk-ke-ludl (San Pasqual) cactus, and found there a redoubtable fortification which served toward winning California for the United States.

It was December 6, 1846, when General Kearney's army, ordered west by the President, marched, jaded and rain-soaked, into the San Pasqual valley and were met in a short bloody battle by 150 wild-riding members of Andres Pico's Californian lancers who could have completely annihilated the foot soldiers, had the Americans not taken refuge among the hillside cactus, where the Mexican horses could not follow.

How often we pass by our cactus-covered hills with never a thought of the important part they held in the pattern of American history. Our earliest explorers found the Indians cultivating various species of tunas, or prickly pears. Together with their acquired treasures, prisoners, native animals and so forth, which these adventurers took back with them to Spain, they also carried different specimens of cactus. From there the prickly pear has spread into every warm country, cultivated for its food values.

California's largest fields of cactus are in the Colorado desert of California, and in San Diego County where every dry hillside has its thorny patch of native cactus as well as many areas which are widely covered with the plants. When late summer shows these wild tuna gardens filled with purpling fruit, it is easy to imagine eager Indians threading careful way amongst the formidable hedges, harvesting the prickly, juicy fruit of which they could not seem to get enough. They had their own ingenious way of gathering the tunas, brushing off the spines with bunches of twigs and grass, then shaking them in a net of fibers until they were smooth and could be eaten safely. The natives used the fresh friut to make a fermented sauce, and they also dried large quantities of the tunas for later use.

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It is known that the Indians made constant use of cactus for needles set in pitch, fish-hooks, and various other purposes. They depended upon the plant to take the place of water in the desert. The women used a cactus thorn and charcoal to tatoo the vertical blue lines seen upon their chins. For these purposes however, the less-common species were doubtless required, as many of them have heavier thorns than the Opuntia littoralis. But again and again does the prickly pear enter into the fact and fiction of those old first days of California. In Holder's fascinating book for boys "Adventures of Torqua," the clever Indian boy secreted an olla filled with tuna pears in preparation for his secret departure from the Mission, on the journey to Catalina with his two young white friends. The olla of tunas, and one of water were the only articles he put into the strong tree-canoe before he waited to count the waves, three big ones, then three smaller ones, then launched the canoe as the next three very small ones were rolling in.

Mrs. Roberts' book "Indian Stories of the Southwest" describes the elaborate preparations for a great "Eagle dance" at Puk-ke-ludl (San Pasqual). The tribes from far and near were invited to come "when the moon was five days old, for a week of rejoicing, feasting and friendship." The great opening day of the fiesta found, standing in a steaming circle around the fire, ollas containing sha-wee (acorn mush), baskets of choofa nuts (bulbs of the brodiaea), and baskets of cactus fruit.

Among the common remedies of the native Californian, Dr. Cephas L. Bard declares that split leaves of the Opuntia were in daily use as poultices. Other writers tell us that in addition to the fermented concoction made of the boiled tuna fruit itself, the Indians also cooked the large thick cactus leaves, roasting them in hot ashes and eating the sweet slimy substance which was left after the leathery outer skin, with its spines and thorns was burnt away.

Scattered among the hills in the central part of San Diego County are many old adobe house-ruins near which there usually stands a palm tree and also a huge sturdy clump of cactus perhaps 10 or 15 feet high. These are off-shoots from the hedges planted near the Missions by the Franciscan fathers. This was a defensive measure, while the plants also furnished a useful fodder during long dry periods. Then the spines of the leaves were burnt away, and the leaves fed to the cattle. This species of Opuntia is a native of Mexico, and is the nearly spineless variety which led to Luther Burbank's successful experiments. It makes a tall, powerful growth, the leaves take on many grotesque forms, and become enormously large and heavy.

Perhaps no one specimen of ordinary cactus has ever become more widely known than the prickly pear which grew for many years beside the cross on the Companario at Pala. Tradition says that this plant grew from a chance seed dropped there by some bird during the building of the tower. Even the oldest Indians at Pala could not remember when the cactus was not there. To them it was as true a part of the Companario as the bells, the cross, and the other materials of the structure. Hence, when a season of storm and floods brought the old tower down in ruins, Father Doyle who was then in charge, had the Indians make use of the same materials in its rebuilding. And when all was finished, up went the tuna cactus to its ancient place.

Opuntia seedlings are interesting little plants. They can usually be found springing up in the vicinity of the mother clump. Like tiny green fingers they push up through the surrounding sand or clay as the case may be, small and slender, but having a wide base beneath the surface, tapering away into a stout root. The original leaf of the seedlings is narrowly oval, the second leaf sometimes having a similar form, while others put out a second leaf which perches like a plump little green heart on the first stem. Placed in small pots these seedlings can be retarded in their growth, and they are decidedly ornamental in cactus bowls with other more valuable specimens. Kept thus however, within the little tuna plant there still remains its native power to attain the tangled sprawling size it reaches when left to grow in its natural way, lending to the chaparral its own peculiar part of summer hill-scent, and always remaining an inseparable part of every one of the wild gardens of Southern California.

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NECTAR PLANTS

About 175 different species of plants in California are nectar yielders of sufficient value to be worthy of mention, according to a new bulletin issued by the University of California. No other State, says this publication, is so rich in nectar-bearing flora. The six most important ones are the sages, alfalfa, wild buckwheat, star thistle and Christmas berry. The bulletin, entitled "Nectar and Pollen Plants of California," is available for free distribution upon application to the College of Agriculture, University of California, or to the offices of farm advisers in the various counties.

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NOTES ON SOME NEWER ROSE VARIETIES

By J. A. Armstrong

Summer is over and our ideas on some of the newer roses have undergone considerable revision. On the whole, it has been a very satisfactory rose summer, in spite of the extremely warm weather in July and part of August. May and June were splendid rose months and the past few weeks have been just as the rose grower would order them. Among the new kinds there have been some pleasant surprises, and, of course, there have been some great disappointments as well. One can always count on a good many disappointments in looking over the crop of new kinds.

The orange, salmon, and apricot shades have received the greatest attention from rose introducers recently and we have a good many new kinds in these colors which are very much worth while. Autumn has a good name and because of its strong colors is going to be popular, although the shape of the flowers is nothing to boast about and it has the bad habit of holding the dead flowers on the bush. Its rich reds and yellows are too startling to be passed by, however. Another highly colored rose to go up the scale in my estimation this summer has been Li Bures. Last year its growth seemed to be weak, although its flowers were undeniably beautiful, but this season the growth has been excellent, and planted next to President Herbert Hoover, which is a severe test for any rose, the Li Bures has been even more brilliant and deeper in coloring than the Hoover. The open flowers are superior to Hoover.

Impress Impresses

Another rose to strengthen its impression on me has been Impress (no pun intended). Its flat, double, salmon-pink flowers are a great favorite of mine. Lucie Marie is a very strong grower, but I am not sure that its long stems make up for the rather feeble and uninteresting coloring. It somehow leaves the impression that it cannot quite decide what color it wants to be and it seems to hover between yellow and the other salmon and apricot shades. I am still strong for Mrs. Sam McGredy. I think a bud of Mrs. Sam is just about as handsome a thing as we have in this coloring, but I would not complain if the bush would grow a little stronger. Mari Dot with its spreading, sprawling bush and soft salmon-orange shade is also here to stay. The Dazla is of the same brilliantly colored, few petaled type as I. Zingari and Gwyneth Jones, but just how well it will compete with these two remains to be seen. It has possibilities.

A few years ago we were getting many good clear, brilliant yellows, but recently there have been very few new ones in this shade. Canary has been comparatively unknown, but it is showing up better each season and I believe it should be given a permanent place because it makes a beautiful bush with lovely foliage and has remarkable freedom of bloom.

Among those roses which are variously cataloged as orange-salmon, Oriental red and copper-red the Charles P. Kilham has made a name for itself and is indeed a very fine rose—better in almost every respect than Mme. Edouard Herriott. A variety in this color which I have enjoyed the entire season is Mme. Nicholas Aussel, and the only thing I have against the rose is its name. I am not at all in sympathy with the widespread habit of rose hybridizers in naming their favorites after their best lady customers. More or less unheralded, this rose has had remarkably beautiful flowers all season, of a rich color, on long stems with good strong necks, and I can enthusiastically recommend it.

Misnamed Scarlet

McGredy's Scarlet is a very fine rose, but it is not scarlet and is not even close to that shade. It is a good deep pink and should be planted as such. Mrs. John Bell was planted alongside of Mme. Nicholas Aussel and in color is very similar. In spring they were both good, but Mrs. Bell since that time has shown a total lack of both growth and blooming quality and is about to be discarded.

Good new pinks are a bit scarce. Betty Sutor while not particularly outstanding is a good all around variety of substance and good keeping quality. Schwabenland may appeal to a few people with its enormous, very double flowers, but the color ranges too close to magenta to suit my taste. We will have sports of Ophelia with us as long as roses are grown and the latest is Lady Love. Regardless of how many Ophelia sports you have in your garden, if you like them at all you will like this one, because it really is a beautiful flower. It is quite different from Mme. Butterfly and is well worth having. President Greville is a new kind which will bear watching. The plant is quite out of the ordinary, being quite vigorous but low and bushy and making a dense mass of foliage close to the ground. It bears profusely on comparatively short stems its small to medium sized flowers of a rather strong pink, similar in color to the old varieties Miss Cynthia Forde and Mme. Jules Grolez. Senorita d'Alvarez has a very brilliant cerise-red coloring but only a very few petals. We will need another season to see how good it is.

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On the Olympiad

Since E. G. Hill there has been no outstanding red, but this year we have Olympiad, one of the last products of the great Pernet-Ducher. Olympiad is going to fulfill every promise that has been made for it and everybody will want it in their garden. It is truly a remarkable rose, having form, color, fragrance, keeping qualities, and almost everything that a rose needs. From Olympiad it is a long drop down to J. S. Thornton, James Gibson, and W. E. Chaplin, which I would rank about the same, all of them being too good to discard at once but still hardly good enough to enthuse about. W. E. Chaplin is possibly the best of the three. Most people will not agree with me, but to any of these three I prefer the Daily Mail Scented Rose, which very few growers in California are acquainted with as yet. True, it has only a few petals and does not last long, but the buds are most beautiful in form and the bush is a good grower and generous with its flowers. It is a wonderfully brilliant scarlet color in both bud and flower, with a very sweet fragrance. You will either like it or you will not want to bother with it. Vaterland is too coarse and turns too purple to suit my taste. Night has a provocative and intriguing name and is rather an interesting rose, but it will take another season to demonstrate that it is going to stay with us. The color is very rich at times. Portadown and Sally Tite are very similar in color. I am not sure which is the best, but they are so near alike that there is hardly a place for both. The only way to decide is to plant them both in your garden, and after you have them both you probably cannot decide which you like the best because they are both mighty fine roses.

Excellent Whites

Recently we have had given to us two of the finest white roses that were ever introduced—Caledonia and Portadown Ivory. Caledonia ranks first, and although the first season I observed it I was a little disappointed because it seemed to ball rather badly in unfavorable weather. I have changed my mind completely and feel that I would rather have Caledonia in my garden than any other white rose. Even in warm weather this summer the flowers have been magnificent in size and form. It is also pleasantly fragrant, something which is not true of most other white roses. Portadown Ivory, while it does not have the blooming qualities that are possessed by Caledonia, has a most beautiful shape and lovely ivory color. We have struggled along all these years with only K. A. Victoria and Druschki, but now with Caledonia, Portadown Ivory, and Clarice Goodacre we should be able to get along very nicely.

Commenting on new roses, we are always privileged to change our minds and we still have time to observe these new kinds. There may be some others which will show up very well. Some of those which came to us with promise but have lamentably failed so far are Bloomfield Flame, Flamingo, Heinrich Eggers, Ivanhoe, Jarvisbrook, Lady Leslie, Lord Rossmore, and Rosella Sweet. There are many other failures also but the list is too long to name. Summing up the best varieties out of the new kinds mentioned in this short comment, I would name the following as being decidedly valuable acquisitions which no thorough growing rose enthusiast will want to have absent from his garden: Olympiad, Impress, Li Bures, Mari Dot, Mrs. Sam McGredy, Mme. Nicholas Aussel, Caledonia, Portadown Ivory, Portadown, McGredy's Scarlet.—California Rosarian.

CNEORIDIUM DUMOSUM

A friend of ours built a cottage some time ago on the brush-clad hills at Arch Beach and, having an appreciation of the beauty of the native growths, left as many of the wild plants as practicable in her hillside garden. Among these are some specimens of the little shrub Cneoridium dumosum, which is endemic to coastal hills and mesas from Orange County southward. On a recent visit to our friend's place we were surprised and delighted at the beauty of the cneoridium in her garden, covered with myriads of pink buds and white star-like flowers, while the dark foliage was brightened by the presence of glossy berries in tones of yellow, pink and crimson. Evidently the share these bushes had in the general watering of the garden agreed with them and brought them a greater fulness of life than is vouchsafed to their kindred on the dry slopes of the undisturbed hillsides.

The sight made us wonder if our growers of native plants are not missing something in not bringing this interesting little cousin of the orange into greater notice as a garden subject. It is, by the way, a pity that it suffers the handicap of so forbidding a scientific name. I seem to have heard that it has sometimes been called "wild orange" in popular speech, but this is open to the obvious objection of taking a name already occupied. Does anyone know a better English term for it?

C. F. Saunders.

The first regularly organized agricultural experiment station in America was established at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1875, under the direction of Dr. W. O. Atwater.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The California Garden

Editor
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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
The San Diego Floral Association
ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
P. O. Box 323 San Diego, Cal.

Main Office, San Diego, California

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Entered as second-class matter December 8, 1910, at the Post office at Point Loma, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association.

MONTHLY ADVERTISING RATES

One Page	$15.00	Half Page,	$7.50
Quarter Page	3.75	Eighth Page	2.00

Advertising Copy should be in by the 1st of each Month

Subscription to Magazine, $1.00 per year; Membership $1.50 per year; Magazine and Membership combined $2.00 per year.

McKELVEY'S
Elite Printing Co. 851 2nd. St., San Diego

REPORT OF NOVEMBER MEETING

The San Diego Floral Association met November 17th, with Mrs. Mary A. Greer presiding. After announcements she regretfully reported that Mr. Hugh Evans of Santa Monica, who was scheduled as the speaker of the evening, was unable to be present. However, the ever popular Miss Kate Sessions appeared in his place and was enthusiastically greeted by all. It was her first appearance in many months because of the first severe illness in her life. A corsage of violets and an orchid was given to her in appreciation of her help in making the meeting a success. She presented a book,, "Wood Fires," by William Robinson of Sussex, England, who had sent it to Miss Sessions for that purpose. Although her talk on shrubs was brief, as always she inspired her listeners to go home and plant more. The building was decorated with many varieties of berried shrubs, and John G. Morley, superintendent of Balboa Park, gave a most comprehensive talk on the specimens. Among the collection of Pyracanthas were Lalandi, Angustafolia, Yunnanensia and some sprays of Formosana from the gardens of Mrs. J. C. Byers were unusually large and brilliant. In the cotoneaster group were Pannosa, Henrii, Simondsi, Franchetti and Cubinata. Great vases of Duranta Plumeri attracted attention and Mr. Morley pointed out that the wax-like yellow berries would remain fresh for many months, which is also true of the red-berried Nandina Domestica, so adaptable for decoration. A native shrub unequaled in popularity was the Toyon or California holly. Mr. Morley said there were many other berried shrubs to select from, which fact is borne out by the planting in the park this season. Adding an interesting touch was a display of brilliant red seed pods from roses grown by Forrest L. Hieatt and a fine hanging basket with a gorgeous Achmea Maria Regina in bloom, from the gardens of Mrs. John Bakkers. Robert R. McLean spoke about plans for a city-wide clean-up campaign in preparation for 1932, to be done by the city as a means of relief for the unemployed and the Association voted to sponsor the plan. Coffee and wafers were served and completed a most enjoyable evening.

—C. B. T.

PLANTS SHOULD BE MOVED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LAW

Ignorance of the plant-quarantine laws enforced by State and Federal officials is no excuse for violating such laws. Persons who wish to move plants from one locality to another should first learn if such movement is in accordance with laws enacted and enforced to prevent the spread of plant pests and diseases. Such information can always be obtained from State Agricultural Departments or the United States Department of Agriculture.

In assessing fines aggregating $300 against six defendants who had plead guilty to violation of the Japanese beetle quarantine, in transporting sod in quantities from an infested area into free territory, United States District Judge G. M. Borquin sitting at Trenton, N. J., refused to permit ignorance of the law to be admitted as a plea.

"We are all presumed to know that law, even the Judge. It's all right for the beetles to walk on the highways by themselves, but you can't give them a lift," Judge Borquin remarked, addressing the defendants at the time the fines were announced.

Most efforts to evade plant-pest quarantines are made by persons ignorant or indifferent in respect to the industries protected by the regulations, department officials say. In other instances, smuggling is undertaken for definite monetary gain.

NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

I am sure that the following excerpts from a letter recently received from Mr. Arthur F. Fischer, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, Philippine Islands, will be of interest to the readers of the California Garden. I quote as follows:

"Governor-General Davis is still keenly interested in gardening and is at it every day in Baguio, but I haven't seen the results for nearly a year. He told me that he has just shipped a case of orchids to the Shaw Gardens in St. Louis, and the thought comes to me that I could get together some good Philippine orchids and send them to San Diego, if the city or park authorities had an adequate place for them and would pay the freight and for packing in Wardian cases and would obtain the necessary permits from the Horticultural Board at Washington. * * * I could get quite a large number of varieties for you, especially of the showy Vanda's Orchids which, when properly shown, are a great attraction in a greenhouse. I wish I could send over a beautiful staghorn fern which I now have in my yard. It is a wonder. * * * I am now reading Fairchild's "Exploring for Plants." While reading the Autobiography of Cellini I wondered if another age was approaching where artistic ability and art is going to reach the popularity among the masses that it did in his time. Today I think people are beginning to realize that there is lacking something in this materialistic age and are groping for that lack. Beauty, art and appreciation will come when their imaginations have been stirred, when culture will rank higher than the mere possession of money. Then we shall see genius endowed and an artistic age will flourish again. One sees it in the gradually growing interest in Nature's art for the common people—i. e., in beautiful trees and flowers. Here, in the Philippines, we are undertaking an endless task,—that of bringing thousands of wild plants into floriculture and breeding them up. Only last week Prof. Cuzner of the Forestry School came across a wonderful small tree with showy greenish-white leaves in clusters which is a sport, and we are going to propagate it by cuttings. Also we have a wild banana which is the showiest and most symmetrical banana that I have ever seen. It is seeding now, and I will see that you get some for San Diego. * * * We have now a project on with the Army, and they are keen on developing landscaping and forest about their large military reservation adjoining Manila. Over 2000 hectares (about 4540 acres) are to be planted in forest alone. We are planting true mahogany, pine, teak, lagerstroemias with their beautiful flowers, African tulip, poinciana regia and many of the brilliant flowering tree species in the neighborhood of the roads. It is hoped that in ten years we will have a show place as well as a beautifully wooded army post. Major-General Malone and Brigadier-General Conrad are keen cooperators. These are the things which give one enthusiasm and make one realize that the inherent instinct for beauty is not dead,—that the spark needs only rekindling."

When we realize that the Philippine Government is paying for this work of advancing horticulture, our respect for "The Little Brown Brother" should increase with the reading.

Walter S. Merrill.

INSPECT CHRISTMAS TREES TO STOP SPREAD OF PEST

Christmas trees and greens may not always be as harmless as they seem. If shipped from an area heavily infested with some dangerous insect pest into an area free from such a pest they would be a distinct menace to vegetation.

For that reason a Federal quarantine bars the shipment of evergreens from those parts of New England which are heavily infested with the gipsy moth, a serious pest of shade trees, and plant quarantine inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture carefully scrutinize all shipments from the lightly infested regions.

Fortunately, most of the Christmas trees and greens grown in commercial quantities in the East come from forests where the gipsy moth has not gained a firm foothold. The rigid tree-by-tree examination made every year by Government inspectors is sufficient to prevent the escape of any dangerous material from lightly infested areas.

Each season an extra force of about 100 inspectors looks over long lines of Christmas trees and greens brought in from the woods and spread out in low piles at some convenient shipping center. A trained eye can detect very quickly the presence of a gipsy moth egg mass on any tree trunk or branch. Only material found to be free from egg masses is certified and only certified trees and greens can be shipped from a doubtful area.

No egg masses were found on any of the thousand carloads inspected last year, nor on those of the year before. The inspectors will not relax their vigilance on that account, however. Government-certified Christmas trees and greens from New England, often shipped as far west as the Mississippi River and as far south as Virginia, can be accepted anywhere as free from harmful insect infestation.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

BERRIED TREES OR SHRUBS OF DISTINCTIVE BEAUTY

By C. I. Jerabek

Heteromeles arbutifolia (Photinia arbutifolia) is commonly called Christmas berry, California holly or Toyon. This is one of our natives of special merit, a small, evergreen tree or generally a large bush of spreading habit, covered with bright green, rigid senate leaves. The small white flowers are borne in dense terminal panicles, followed by great bunches of red berries. During the Christmas holiday season these are sold by the florists and street merchants. As the foliage does not resemble holly, (and in fact it is not a true holly but a relative of the rose) the more progressive salesmen use sprays of the wild cherry (Prinus illicifolia) with these berries for making bouquets and wreaths thus giving it the appearance of the eastern holly (Ilex opaca).

This shrub being protected by the law, and being most desirable for decorating our homes at Christmas time, it would be an excellent idea to plant one in our own backyards or people who have canyon lots to set out a dozen or more. My advise is to plant small ones or even to raise them from seed. Large shrubs do not transplant readily and nearly always die. A shrub raised from seed ought to bear fruit in about three years. Some specimens of this shrub may be found near the northeast and southeast corners of Nutmeg Street and First Avenue, 4406 Ohio Street, and in the rear of residence at 932 Fort Stockton Drive.

Another interesting small tree or large shrub is the Schinus terebinthifolius, commonly called the Brazilian Pepper Tree or Christmas Berry Tree. It is generally a large rambling shrub, but if properly pruned will make a small upright tree with spreading branches. Not only is the foliage very striking but the red berries as well. The branches are sturdier than those of the common pepper (Schinus molle) and the leaves, more coarsely compounded, are a very dark glossy green above and lighter underneath. Following the small white flowers are clusters of rich red berries growing in axillary and terminal panicles. This makes an excellent specimen for a lawn, or can be used as a street tree. A magnificent specimen tree may be found at 1476 Park Blvd., south of a residence at 1372 Seventh Avenue, on each side of an apartment at 2119 Thirtieth Street; four trees are in the parking at 3301 Felton Street and a grove of them in the western part of Balboa Park about two hundred feet south of Quince Street.

Nandina domestica is also called the Sacred Bamboo of China and Japan. In appearance this remarkable shrub suggests a small bamboo, growing in a dwarf upright habit, producing large thrice compounded leaves, or in other words, each leaf composed of numerous leaflets, the tips of which turn a beautiful bronze red in fall and winter. Its large upright terminal panicles of small white flowers are followed by brilliant scarlet berries about the size of a pea. This shrub is very good to plant in miniature Japanese gardens as it grows very slowly and rarely needs to be pruned; it is also fine for hedge purposes. Splendid examples may be found at 4080 and 4195 Palmetto Way, 2366 Front, 3103 Twenty-eighth and 3329 Grim Streets.

MENTHA REQUIENII

That tiny mint, Mentha Requienii, is one of the tiniest and most charming of cushiony plants due for great popularity in this age of rock gardening. Nothing better for the joints of stone walks or crevices in the rock garden could well be imagined. It is not, however, entirely hardy with me in the north, but it self-sows quite freely in congenial quarters.

It needs a constant supply of moisture to do its best and is thankful for some shade. Given such living quarters, it spreads into broad mats of tiny leaves, rarely over an inch high, emitting a strong peppermint odor at the slightest touch. Its flowers, a pale mauve, are on the same small scale as the rest of the plant. It may be propagated from seeds, divisions or cuttings.—(C. W. W., in Florists' Review.)

NEW CHRYSANTHEMUMS NAMED FOR SECRETARY AND MRS. HYDE

The two prize chrysanthemums from the 40 or 50 new seedlings developed this year by the U. S. Department of Agriculture have been named Secretary Hyde and Hortense C. Hyde, in honor of the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Hyde. These new flowers, displayed for the first time during the week of November 9 at the annual show held in the department's greenhouses in Washington, D. C., were selected by Dr. W. A. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, as specially fine and promising new varieties.

The Secretary Hyde chrysanthemum, which is a bud sport from Nerissa, a commercial variety, has a globular shaped flower with incurved petals that are Pompeian red on top and Naples yellow beneath. The plant is unusually tall—five and one-half feet—and its leaves grow close to the flower.

The Hortense C. Hyde, obtained by cross-pollinating two varieties originated in the department, is of a flatter type and has pointed yellow petals darkening at the center to yellow chrome. The plant is four and one-half feet high.

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The Garden

By Walter Birch

Many people seem to "pass up" the growing of Lilies, which are now in season for planting, and it is hard to explain why this is so. They are easy to grow and do well in the open ground in Southern California and are certainly one of our most stately and beautiful flowers. They should be planted 8 to 10 inches deep, and are greatly helped by mixing leaf mold, peat and sand, in the ground around the bulbs, if the soil is heavy, or if light some leaf mold will help anyway. A little sand around each bulb in any kind of soil helps to prevent possible rotting. Choose a partly shady location, and once planted do not disturb the bulbs again, but leave them permanently where planted. They multiply rapidly and are profuse bloomers.

The Lilium Auratum, commonly known as the Japanese Gold Banded Lily is one of the finest and most successfully grown around San Diego. The flowers are very large, a delicate ivory white in color and thickly studded with Chocolate Crimson spots with a gold band through the center of each petal. The flowers are delightfully fragrant.

The Rubrum Lily is white suffused rose pink in center and spotted blood red with a green stripe at the base. The Tiger Lily also does well here, the flowers are orange-salmon spotted black.

Lilium Regale, or as it is often called the Regal Lily is particularly suited to California and is one of the most profuse bloomers, specimen plants after they are two or three years old, bearing as many as twenty to twenty-five flowers. The inside of the flowers is a delicate canary yellow often suffused pink, outside white shaded purple. Do not forget to plant some of these beautiful Lilies, once planted you have them permanently, and the beautiful flowers will fully repay you.

Another worthwhile and easily grown bulbous flower is Amaryllis Johnsoni, a brilliant red, making a bright spot in the garden.

Blue is always an attractive color in the garden and you can have it by planting a group of Agapanthus or Blue African Lily, they are very hardy and sure blooming, bearing clusters of bright blue flowers on stiff stems about three feet high. The leaves are long, glossy and very decorative.

Lily of the Valley is another attractive sweetly scented little flower which can be used for pot culture or out of doors.

In addition to Amaryllis Johnsoni mentioned above the Vittati Hybrids are the finest of this class, the flowers are very large often measuring 8 inches across, the colors varying through all shades of red, scarlet, pink and white.

If you have not set out some German or Bearded Iris do so at once or it will be too late, the dealers are now cleaning up their stocks and you can no doubt get great bargains. The range of color is wonderful and they can be raised in full sun or partial shade.

Don't forget to plant a few more Ranunculus bulbs so that you may have a succession of the beautiful flowers in the late spring, and plant them with the claws down.

December is the last good planting month for Daffodils and Narcissi and consequently you can get good buys in bulbs, so do not delay in procuring some of the beautiful flowers for permanent planting amongst your shrubbery. There is nothing better for cutting or more attractive for house or garden than these sweet scented flowers.

Cineraria plants are now of fair planting size, so do not neglect to set them out in that shady location. The number of shade loving flowers is not so great, and there is nothing handsomer or more attractive in flowers or foliage than the improved strains of Cineraria with their many rich colorings.

Calendula plants set out now will give you a profusion of winter flowers, and Stocks and Snapdragons are also early and will make a wonderful showing.

There are many bedding plants now ready. Fox Glove and Columbine for semi-shady places, also Forget-Me-Not; Gaillardia, one of our longest blooming flowers; Gerbera or Transvaal Daisy, one of our most attractive flowers in many shades of crimson, rose, lilac, yellow and others, the Gerbera also has a very long blooming period, is particularly fine for cutting and prefers a sunny location and rich light soil, mixed with leaf mold. In planting be sure to have the crown of the plant level with the surface of the soil. If planted deeper, soil will collect on it, and of course decay.

French Marigold, very easy to grow and a splendid winter bloomer, and Pansy plants set out now will give you many blooms during winter, spring, and summer.

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Remember that January is the best Rose planting month, and bushes usually arrive, ready for planting during the first week of that month. So get our Rose List now and make your selections.

It is now time to set out Strawberry plants, Artichokes, Rhubarb and Asparagus.

The two outstanding new Strawberries are New Washington, very large upright plants which should be set about two feet apart, rows three feet apart, having at one time over 100 berries to the plants. Will produce large, very sweet berries of excellent flavor from January to August. These berries have no acid and are much praised by they who have grown them around San Diego. Another Strawberry of outstanding merit is the Blakemore, introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for its many superior qualities which make it a berry of outstanding merit. It is a light red color which it retains both before and after cooking, fine flavor and good producer. Both of these berries are available in San Diego.

Giant Cherry Rhubarb produces large cherry colored stalks of the finest flavor, a few months from time of planting. It is undoubtedly the most desirable Rhubarb for the home garden. Green Globe Artichoke plants and Mary Washington Asparagus are the varieties you want of these vegetables.

SHRUBS GLEAM WITH BRILLIANT BERRY DISPLAY

Fruiting Bushes Supply Any Lack of Autumn Leaves in San Diego Now

By Nelda Perry

One of the brilliant sights in San Diego now are the berried shrubs whose burden of fruit are masses of orange, red and yellow. It is on these shrubs that we depend for glowing autumn colors when, in our mild climate, the leaves cheerfully refuse to turn.

The berried shrubs seen most frequently belong to the Pyracantha and the Cotoneaster family and are planted chiefly for their display of berries during the winter months. Though these two look quite similar there is one sure way of distinguishing them. If the eyes cannot tell, try the touch. Cotoneaster have smooth branches while the Pyracanthas bristle with thorns.

Fine Specimens in Park

The Cotoneaster most commonly seen and popular because of its long, gracefully arching branches is C. pannosa. It grows eight feet or more and the silvery tone on the leaves is reflected on the rosy berries that grow in small clusters along the branches. Very handsome is C. henryana, taller growing than the pannosa, with dark green leaves several inches long and berries of a deeper red. They are not common, but some fine specimens may be seen on the slope below the Lookout in Balboa Park. C. salicifolia, known as the willow leaf cotoneaster, is similar to the henryana in appearance, but grows only three or four feet high. C. franchetti is distinguished by its orange-red berries that grow scattered among the dark green foliage.

These cotoneasters are sometimes planted as hedges or standards and kept trimmed but they do not produce many berries when grown in this manner. They are far more beautiful in their natural growth with the long arching branches sweeping to the ground under their burden of berries.

Trailing Shrubs Favored

The trailing shrubs frequently seen hugging the ground and with small bright red berries growing close along the branches, are prostrate varieties of the Cotoneaster. They are much favored for bank plantings, low borders and hedges, and they fit snugly into rock work. C. horizontalis sends its branches flat along the ground while C. prostrata grows a little higher. C. micraphylla is densely branched with minute, round leaves, dark green and shiny, and bright red fruit.

The Pyracanthas, often referred to as hawthornes, are stiffer and more erect than the cotoneasters and the berries frequently appear in solid masses. Of these the angustifolia, with spiked, irregular branches, is most frequently seen. The foliage is a soft gray-green and the round, slightly flattened berries a brilliant waxy orange in color. This bush is sometimes attacked with a disease, now recognized as fire blight, that causes sections of the plant to die. The only remedy is to prune the dead parts away and the remainder of the plant will usually continue healthy.

Stunning Sight When Ripe

P. formosiana, an introduction of Coolidge, is a stunning sight when berries are ripe. For full appreciation of it one should see the hedge planted along the driveway at 4230 Arguello Street. The branches of this variety are encircled with brilliant, deep red berries. The clusters are frequently 12 inches or more in length and several inches in diameter. P. kannsuesis has also a fine display of red berries though the clusters are not so heavy as those of the formosiana.

Because of their sturdy growth, pyracanthas are often used for hedges and light pruning keeps them in shape. P. crenulata is good for this use as it has thick, even growth, glossy foliage, and the red berries are scattered among the branches. P. yunnanensis is quite similar but is of a more vigorous and spreading habit.

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"Golden dewdrop" and "sky flower" are prettily descriptive names given to Duranta plumeri whose slender clusters of yellow berries and heavenly blue blossoms bear them out so well. Fruit and berries appear simultaneously on the bush throughout the year, though the berries are heaviest at this time. It grows 10 feet or more and the foliage is a tender light green. Many fine plants may be seen at the entrance to the organ pavilion in Balboa Park and there is a wonderful specimen at the side of the home at 2038 Hickory Street.

Native Holly Leads All

But the proudest home owner is he who possesses a Toyon or California holly. The splendor of this bush is unrivalled when it wears a crimson crown. Out in the canyons and hillsides, however, it waves gaily to all who would pause and admire. Only looks are granted though for, to discourage depredators, a heavy fine is levied on anyone caught gathering the wild holly. If it is your personal property though do not be afraid to cut sprays for it does not harm the bush in the least.

The scarlet tipped Nandina is heavy-headed with fat spikes of red berries. Navy blue berries glow darkly between the leaves of the Raphiloepis and yellow berries hang like tiny lanterns from the tall Pittosporums. And many a China-berry tree without a leaf on it is studded with berries, marble size.

If all these berries were edible for humans they might receive a great deal more of our attention. But it is quite enough that they provide a spectacle of beauty for us—and a feast for the birds.—San Diego Union.

POINSETTIAS
By Bertha M. Thomas

They are here again—those gorgeous beauties—some of them reaching 10 feet or more in the air with that bright red disk at the top which is perhaps 20 to 24 inches across. Other stalks shorter and blooms smaller or maybe not yet full grown because they had not food and drink supplied as early or as freely.

San Diego has an ideal climate for them and the Spanish architecture of so many of the homes furnishes an ideal setting for their stately striking beauty. They require so little care, being much better if given a long rest period. About September begin to water and fertilize a little—Nature does the rest. Then when her job is finished and only bare stalks remain, cut these back nearly to the ground about March first. Let the wood thoroughly ripen for a few weeks after cutting into lengths having four eyes. Plant with two above, two below the soil and preferably against the south side of a building. Many plants and shrubs seem to like the moral support of a wall at their back and Poinsettias not only enjoy it but it gives them a background which accentuates their grandeur. But they have a strong dislike for wet feet hence be sure they have a well drained situation.

There is no excuse for anyone not having Poinsettias—a well grown plant can be purchased for a few cents or any friendly neighbor will give you cuttings which will blossom in the fall, from spring planting.

Notice that we do not say they bloom in winter, for you surely all know San Diego's little season poem:

"Spring comes in Summer—Summer comes in Fall.

Fall comes in Winter, and Winter not at all."

December, January and even into February we have them with us, while those of us who have lived in the cold eastern states, smilingly remember the miserly little plant we treasured, with two or three little blossoms about 3 inches across.

And if you have an aversion to red, you can still have a white, pink or yellow Poinsettia. We have also a novelty in a double red, which is a deeper shade than the single —at least mine are.

If Poinsettias were not obtainable except for a price, there would be a grand rush at the sale. But like Sunshine and Fresh Air they are not appreciated because they are ours for little or nothing. Some prefer their neighbor to take the trouble of raising them while they sit lazily and enjoy them.

Of course they are tropical and drop their heads after a real frost but in Southern California we seldom have that low a temperature, and they do well as far north as Santa Cruz if planted where partially sheltered.

FINES FOR BULB SMUGGLERS

Fines of $5,000 each have been imposed upon two firms which confessed they were implicated in persistent attempts to smuggle anemone bulbs from Holland into Canada and across the border of this country at a point near Fort Huron. Dutch bulbs must be inspected by Federal agents before they are brought into the United States to prevent the introduction of serious pests and diseases. For several years one of the concerns has succeeded in smuggling bulbs into this country, while the other has been engaged in the business for a shorter time. Plant quarantine inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture collected evidence necessary for conviction.

THE NOVELTIES OF 1931

Each season the catalogues tell of alluring new plants which tempt the curiosity of every gardener. Often, of course, they are merely new colors in plants already widely cultivated; but others are really new species from foreign lands. Curiously, an occasional novelty is a native plant which, for some reason, has escaped the attention of garden makers in spite of its rare beauty. A case in point is Diplacus glutinosus, which is native from Oregon to California. This year for the first time the California Sunbeam Flower, as it is called, has been made available for cultivation in the East. Its interesting five-parted flowers are of a most delightful buff apricot color, resembling closely that of the new azalea, Louisa Hunnewell, which was originated by the late T. D. Hatfield. Diplacus is a shrubby plant which will grow to a height of two feet or more and will flower continuously from early Summer until late Autumn. As the blooms get older on the plant they change in color, adding interest to its appearance. This plant is not hardy in the North but it is easily propagated from cuttings. The old plants may be dug from the garden in Fall and stored over Winter in a cellar. Those persons interested in the botany of this plant will find it listed by Bailey as Mimulus aurantiacus. Started plants are being offered for Spring planting.

Last season a number of distinctly new annuals were featured in some of the catalogues, including Ursinia anethoides. Although not many persons reported success with this South African annual, a season's experience with it may induce home gardeners to try the new hybrid called Jewels of the Veldt, which is distinguished from the species by broad, richly colored rings surrounding the discs which vary in tone from ruby-red to dark purple.

A welcome addition to the increasingly long list of cutting flowers is the scabiosa Giant Loveliness. The blooms are delicate salmon rose and are born on long stiff stems, making them excellent for cutting. The blooms are full double and have a fluffy appearance. Rapid strides have been made in the improvement of annual larkspurs. This year the new ones, comprising a strain known as Giant Imperial, are Blue Spire which is colored a deep Oxford blue, Lilac Spire and a pure white variety, White Spire. All of these have the upright branching habit of the larkspur Exquisite Pink Improved, which has made so many friends in spite of the fact that it was introduced only a few years ago.

African marigolds, while always excellent, have not ordinarily all come double from seed. California seed growers have now remedied this weakness in a new strain known as Alldouble. The claim is made that it will produce practically 100 per cent double flowers. There has been a tendency to produce more compact plants of ageratum to be used as edging plants for flowering borders. The latest success in this direction is an extremely dwarf variety known as Blue Cap, with much larger flowers in a deeper and richer shade of blue than any known before.

A new petunia of the balcony type, called Star of California, has a peculiar arrangement of five white blotches on a background of velvety violet, which gives it the starred appearance suggested by its name. The mexicana hybrid forms of zinnia in yellow and orange tones should prove useful in providing color all Summer long in the perennial or annual border. The blooms are in various degrees of doubleness and are born on plants of medium height and compact but well-branched growth.

Dwarf dahlias to be grown as annual cut flowers have probably been cultivated in Europe much more extensively than in this country. Now there is another form which differs from the Coltness hybrids in that the petals are quilled similar to those of hybrid cactus dahlias. This new strain has been named Orchid Flowered because of the distinct character and coloring of the blooms. Although they are single, there is a wide range of colors from white through canary yellow and orange, to red. Usually the petals are two-toned with a separate color on each side which gives it a bizarre appearance. Long stems permit ample cutting of the blooms although the plants must be started early from seeds.

In aquilegias, the color combination of deep crimson and white has always presented a striking and unique contrast. This combination—deep blood-red crimson spurs and white petals—has been more or less fixed in the new variety Crimson Star, and the California originator promises that a large portion will come true from seed. Heucheras are very pleasing in the perennial border or rock garden and a number of distinct varieties have been selected which include one of dwarf and compact habit with fine pink flowers that has been named Edge Hall, and another equally compact variety with rich wine-red flowers that is known as Saturnale.

Rosina, a variety of Viola odorata, while not distinctly new, is one of the most promising perennials of recent introduction. The blooms of bright rose color are intensely fragrant. Apparently they are produced all season long, but seldom are the small blooms seen above the foliage. This characteristic

does not seriously detract from the value of this plant and it is predicted that it will soon become one of the most popular violets in the North, partly because of its hardiness. A single plant may quickly be increased by underground runners which are produced freely. Rosina is at home in a rock garden, moist shady border or it may even be naturalized in the woodland.

A hardy garden pink of merit is the dianthus Beatrix. Its blooms which appear in Spring and again in early August are very double and about one and one-quarter inches across. Their fragrance is exquisite and their color distinct, being light salmon pink. The plants themselves are compact and very hardy. This is an excellent plant for rock gardens.

It is encouraging to find increasingly long lists of primulas in many of our American catalogues. P. auricula alpina is one to be treasured in the rock garden where it should succeed in a mixture of peat, leaf mold and sandy loam with a liberal quantity of grit added to the mixture. This variety has rosettes of thick leaves from which six- to eight-inch flower stalks rise bearing heads of fragrant blooms in various colors. Among those with scarlet and red blooms are Alin Aroon and Red Hugh, the latter being intensely colored and quite new.—Horticulture.

A LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT VISITS MANY LANDS AND COMMENTS THEREON

By Helen W. King

After touring El Salvador, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Holland, Belgium, France, England and the eastern portion of the United States, Charles Gibbs Adams, one of our prominent landscape architects, has returned, full of ideas, observations and conclusions that must certainly have some genuine interest for us. In talking with Mr. Adams the other day, I gleaned some information and suggestions that I want to pass along to garden-minded folk. In fact, there is a great deal more of it than can be put into this article, but there are some points I do want to bring out.

The statement that he finds a marked increase of garden enthusiasm and activity in every country he visited is interesting and significant. In this country, the uptrend is more marked than anywhere else, Mr. Adams declared, particularly in the East. The most outstanding garden movement he encountered was that at Cleveland, Ohio, where by private subscription, fostered by the garden clubs and like bodies, what is known as the garden center has been established in the Fine Arts Garden donated, feature by feature, by Clevelanders. In this place are permanent exhibits of sample plans and a fine library on garden subjects. Lectures are held there. An attendant who is a graduate in landscape design is stationed at the place to give free advice on garden problems. All of which indicates to me that the Clevelanders are out to get back some of the great beauty that distinguished that city when I was a child and before the juggernaut of progress mowed down its glorious old trees and prodigal lawns.

Many people from Southern California go to Europe, and particularly to Italy, to see among other things, the famous old-world gardens. To those who contemplate such a trip, Mr. Adams passes on the word that a five-dollar membership in the Italy-America Society is the best investment possible, since it is an "open sesame" to the finest villas and many places not accessible otherwise, usually with a titled lady as a guide.

Mr. Adams brought out a most interesting side of Mussolini's power over his people. He has ruled every woman between the ages of 17 and 70 must do several hours of useful work every day, and many of the grand ladies and gentlemen have chosen as their task the restoration of the famous old villa gardens some being their own properties, some belonging to the state. Others act as guides for selected groups of visitors.

Among the notable restorations has been that of the wonderful fountains at the Villa D'Este, acclaimed the finest in the world with the exception of those at Versailles, or Fontainebleau. The great fountains of Rome, about 300 of them, have been renovated and are now splashing merrily, advertising to the world the abundance of water in Italy. Mr. Adams paused to remark that he hoped we'd do some of the same sort of advertising when we get that great flow of water we are now promised from Hoover Dam.

As a substitute for lawns, he frequently encountered plantings of the spreading sedums, such as Sedum acre or S. glaucum, green and fresh-looking under the strongest heat—an idea he thought highly adaptable to our use.

Everywhere throughout Europe he found a keen appreciation for many of our native flowers which have all too casual notice here. This was particularly true in England and Southern France where they make extensive use of our Ceanothus, Carpenteria, Catalina Cherries, Godetias, Clarkias, Eschscholtzias and Nemophilas, to mention only the more common ones.

Mr. Adams declared the most popular bedding flower he encountered was the petunia and that wherever he was shown these people boasted about their California varieties.

So we can take a bow on that. The famous gardens about Monte Carlo are dominated by beds of petunias, California poppies and geraniums, the latter used profusely in window boxes.

For years an enthusiastic advocate of rock walls and rock gardens, Mr. Adams has returned more convinced than ever that gardens of this type distinctly belong in our picture, that we need to know them and possess them, always provided we use the soft mellow, porous rocks, and not the hard, round cobblestones.

We have long accepted the verdict that England, France and California, in the order named, have the best gardens in the world. A good deal that is laid to climate, Mr. Adams believes, should be credited to painstaking—something we aren't prone to, generally speaking.

After summing up his observations, the returned traveler feels that the everblooming flower that the world of gardeners is seeking, is more nearly approximated in the polyantha rose than in any other one flower. We have had them here a long time, but the finest of all to date is undoubtedly La Fayette, a rose that Mr. Adams found everywhere in the better gardens.

In England, he saw a pale yellow scabiosa such as he has never encountered here and which delighted him. Double forms of our yellow coreopsis grandiflora and double yellow nasturtiums also won his enthusiastic approval. This yellow nasturtium, oddly enough, came from none other than John Bodger and Sons at El Monte. Via England it may come back to win acclaim on this side!

There were many other varieties of garden flowers which Mr. Adams highly commended to our use, but space limits me this time. I'll mention them again, for many of them will suggest to the gardener exactly what he wants for a certain purpose.—Los Angeles Times.

HOW TO ORGANIZE A GEORGE WASHINGTON CHAPTER

Schools, women's clubs, playground groups, and various junior organizations in the United States have repeatedly requested that The Junior Garden Clubs of America formulate definite plans for observing the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

The Junior Garden Clubs of America, which have been organized a little less than three years, desire to make their contribution toward this celebration. It would seem that a tree-planting activity would be very fitting this year. Consequently, they have organized the George Washington Chapter of the Junior Garden Clubs of America, which has been endorsed by the George Washington Bi-centennial Commission and the School Garden Association of America.

In order to induce every junior to plant trees, and thus emulate the example set by the Father of Our Country, we are allowing teachers, leaders of Campfire groups, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, playground groups, junior departments of women's clubs, P. T. A. groups, and others, for a limited time, to enroll their groups in this new chapter without charge.

Send to The Junior Garden Club Headquarters, Box 90, Des Moines, Iowa, the names and ages of members, and we will send a George Washington Chapter button for each member, and a charter of membership for the group or club. Enrollment in the George Washington Chapter entitles each member to all the privileges of carrying out the various activities of The Junior Garden Clubs of America. We are suggesting that 5 cents be collected from each boy and girl at the time the button is presented. This small fee is to be retained by the teacher or leader and used to purchase trees to plant on their school or public grounds. Boys and girls should be encouraged to plant a tree at home.

We will also forward the names to the American Tree Association, which in turn will send a booklet on how to plant trees. When the trees are planted, the schools or groups should notify The Junior Garden Club groups should notify The Junior Garden Clubs of America. We will then ask the American Tree Association to send a blue-and-gold certificate testifying that the group has planted a tree in celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

We have planned a monthly program of tree study, which includes suggestions for a tree-study excursion, how to choose the best trees, how to plant trees, program for planting of George Washington tree, tree games, and life of a tree, historical trees; in fact, a complete outline for definite and fascinating tree-study throughout the year.

We have prepared a discussion of how to fit tree study into the various school classes, such as arithmetic, geography, language, music, and other elementary school subjects. Both these leaflets will be sent to each leader and teacher upon receipt of 10 cents to cover handling costs. This junior tree-planting program is easily adapted to your organized group.

You know that the future of a more beautiful America depends upon instilling in the minds of the youth of our land a vision for a gardened home and the value of planting

trees. No time is so opportune for tree study and tree planting as the year 1932, because the planting of trees will carry with it not only an interesting activity but it will have a patriotic appeal. For we are following the example set by the Father of Our Country, who during his lifetime imported, collected, and planted hundreds of trees around his home in Mount Vernon.

We feel that a fine interpretation of George Washington's characteristics has been made by Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, chairman of the Women's Division of the George Washington Bi-centennial Celebration.

"Those who have studied George Washington's life find much that is symbolic of the life of a giant king of the forest. The man who founded this Nation, defended it, sheltered its infancy beneath his own powerful personality, drew his rugged strength and unfaltering courage from the wide-spreading family roots planted deep—centuries deep—in ancestral traditions of loyalty, service, and courage."

It is easy to form a George Washington Chapter. It will serve as a new avenue of approach to patriotism and conservation. It includes practical and basic training for civic consciousness.

Better Homes and Gardens, Des Moines.
Junior Garden Clubs of America,
Alfred C. Hottes, Director,
Fae Huttenlocher, Secretary.

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ADVENTURES IN A SUBURBAN GARDEN
By Louise Beebe Wilder
(The Macmillan Co., 1931, $3.50)

It is ever a pleasure to greet a contribution to our garden book shelf from Mrs. Wilder's happy pen. The present volume is a characteristic one and not the least in charm of the series which she has graciously given us, and in which she shares with us the rich fruits of her experience. In England they are much given to books of this type, pleasantly narrational to read, very genuinely informative, and strongly reflecting the personality of the author, so that no really good one at all duplicates another. In this country we have very few of them as yet, those of Mrs. Wilder being among our best. A rock garden, if it is a real one and not the sham so often seen, is always highly individual and hence replete, with the personal element. Her rock garden and her wild garden are the principal scenes for this book, though the borders too inspire some interesting chapters. Many of the plants discussed are far from common in American cultivation and those who covet them will do well to enjoy the thrill of the chase if they set out in their pursuit. It is something else again always to know what to do with the spoil once the chase is ended, but here Mrs. Wilder often helps us with just the hint we need.

Her Winter Notes will find some appeal to us even in California, as will also her tales of Roses of Other Days, and her chapters on the lesser brooms, hardy cyclamens, and various other treasures little known to most of us. The author continues her championship of greater freedom in use of garden color and is unashamed in her defense of a reasonable use of magenta. She is probably quite right in her feeling that color schemes may sometimes be actually too meticulous for permanently satisfying results. By way of minor criticism it may be noted that the botanical term family is repeatedly used where only genus is meant, and on p. 103 the disability put upon us by the federal plant quarantine appears somewhat overstated.—S. S. B.

THE GARDEN CLUB HANDBOOK

At last the inexperienced Garden Club executive may obtain a guide to the conduction of almost any enterprise within the scope of the organization from conducting a program to promoting a community flower show.

This Garden Club Handbook written by Fae Hattenlocker for Better Homes and Gardens, without question will soon be found the indispensable equipment of every Garden Club president as well as every garden chairman of every Women's Club in this country. Within its covers is to be found the answer to nearly every problem that confronts the Garden Club executive, the initial organization, methods of financing, appropriate activities, suggestions for seasonal meeting programs throughout the calendar year, desirable affiliations with State and National organizations, flower show rules and complete organization of same with recommended schedules for judging by nationally recognized societies. Reasonable application of the recommended schedules for show judges should go a long way toward eliminating personal prejudices invariably shown by judges working without definite schedules. During the past we have assisted in staging, judging and promoting innumerable flower shows from the community center caliber to that of a State Society not one of which would not have benefited in time and energy conserved, as well as greater efficiency obtained by the availability of this little booklet on Garden Club procedures. We unequivocally endorse it as the answer to the Garden Club Executive's or show chairman's prayer. It may be obtained from Meredith Publishing Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

WILD SOUTH AFRICAN BULBS

A number of beautiful South African bulbous plants, which can be grown from seeds, should appeal to gardeners in the South and drier sections of the United States, where they will grow well, particularly the watsonias. For that matter, watsonias can be grown in colder climates if they are given a sheltered position. In the cold districts, the bulbs should be lifted and wintered in a warm greenhouse.

Watsonia beatricis is one of the loveliest of a lovely race. It is a tall, late flowering variety with giant spikes of large wide-open flowers of an exquisite clear orange yellow. A striking feature about this flower is the color of the stamens which are a beautiful mauve. A bed or clump of these bulbs is a very striking splash of color.

Watsonia socium is also lovely. Although it is not quite as tall as the beatricis nor as strong in growth, it is a very graceful and very free flowering variety. The color is salmon orange. This kind responds well to cultivation and increases rapidly.

Watsonia sempervirens is very uncommon. As its name implies it is an evergreen in this country. Its flowers are borne on slender upright stems and are a lovely old-rose salmon color. Here it flowers nearly all the year round, and is extremely useful and desirable as a cut flower.

Zantedeschia rehmanni or pink arum is an uncommon form with flowers colored a lovely clear pale pink, without the slightest tinge of blue or purple about it. The blooms are small and the plant grows about 18 inches high. It is very elegant, upright and beautiful.

Morea spathacea has sweet-scented, golden flowers with bright orange blotches closely resembling irises. Numerous flowers follow one another in close succession on the strong tall stems, and the flowering season extends over a period of about two months. This kind is well worth cultivating both for cut flowers and garden purposes.

Rumex sagittatus is a tuberous creeper or climber. Very insignificant flowers in large panicles are followed by masses of beautiful pale green winged seeds almost hiding the plant. These turn reddish pink with age and are very beautiful. It is half hardy, but the tubers could be lifted, stored away from cold, and replanted in Spring.—De Mole and Kisch, Maritzburg, Natal, South Africa.—(Horticulture.)

MODERN ROSES

By J. Horace McFarland

(The Macmillan Co., 1930; regular edition $5.00, interleaved edition, $6.50.)

Whoever has a rose collection and likewise possesses that treasure of a book, "How to Grow Roses," will want to add this further volume by one of the same authors, and it is in fact as a supplement to the previous work that many will find their greatest service in this. It is not a book of cultural notes or general rose gossip, but an authoritative descriptive list of practically all the varieties of this flower obtainable in America at the present time, and hence not only a convenient work of easy reference for the fancier, but a most valuable storehouse tightly packed with the rose's intimate family affairs, the whole reliably sifted out by years of investigation and practical experience on the part of its competent author. As the varieties are not arranged according to natural groups, but in alphabetical order throughout, an index is rendered superfluous. Under each rose is given its classification, the name of its originator or introducer, and the date, its origin or parentage where known, a description of the flower, and a line or two on the growth habits, behaviour, and noteworthy awards gained. A useful list of originators and introducers is given as an appendix. In a work of this type 100% illustrative treatment is manifestly impossible, and most authors would doubtless have been content with no illustrations at all. That plates in both sepia and color are generously scattered through the book will add much to the delight of those using it.—S. S. B.

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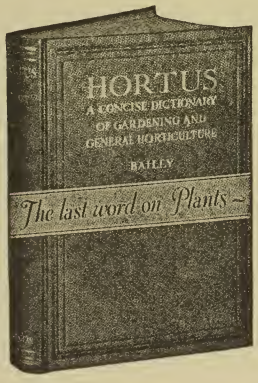

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